step towards a reconcilitation, and have asked us to confer with them. If we actue, shall we not be clearly in the wrong, and responsible for all the consequences that may flow from it? Sir, I do not think that this offended dignity which fles ain o a passion upon a point of this kind will elevate our character before the country, or even in our own estimation, on cool reflection. I am inclined to think that we would better take it coolly. I think the dignity of the Senate can bear a good deal. I think we would better vote upon the question, appoint a committee of conference, and pass the appropriation bill.

Mr. BELL. I do not mean to say anything in relation to many topics remarked upon by other honorable senations that generally the least that its said-on occasions of this that generally the least that its said-on occasions of this nature the better. Still I do not object to the course of the history of the past intercourse between the two houses. I leave it to every gentleman to take what course be thinks proper; but I think that decision and firmness on the part of the Senate can be most appropriately expressed in the resolves to which they come. If there is any sentiment in the minds of members of the Senate that the House have manifested a disposition to resist the amendments of the Senate to the appropriation bills, merely because that year genement with the senate shall meet the House, and by the manner in which the Senate shall meet the House, had be taken in relation to the invitation sent to us from the House to agree to an other conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. The Possible to the proposition before the Senate is.

The PRESIDENT. The House has sent a message announcing that it disagreed to the report of the committee of conference of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. The senator from Texas mouncing that it disagreef to the report of the committee of conference of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. The senator from Texas mouncing that it

ing a second conference of the civil and diplomatic bill, and asking a second conference of the Senate on the disagreeing
votes of the two houses. The senator from Texas
moves that the Senate decline the request of the House
of Representatives to appoint another committee of conference on that bill.

Mr. BELL. I do not think that that is a proper pro-

y what were the points; hence he should not ask ow I did know.

BELL I supposed that the bonorable senator

Mr. BELL. I supposed that the honorable senator really intended to insinuate that that was a point of disagreement. I have a few remarks to make in relation to the course which I think the Senate ought to pursue. As I have said, the House have not adhered; they have asked a second conference, which is a moderate and mild scourse of proceeding. So far as their proceedings of the course of proceeding. So far as their proceedings of the committee of conference, and that a greement. I have a few remarks to make in relation to the course which I think the Senate ought to pursue. As I have said, the House have not adhered; they have asked a second conference, which is a moderate and mild course of proceeding. So far as their proceedings of which we have been informed indicate, there is no inten-tion to show any disrespect to the Senate. If they had

a view to force the Sesate to recede. I do not under-

Mr. COOPER. I understand that this was precisely in effect what the House did. When the committee reported, a motion was made to adhere, and that motion was carried; and then a motion to reconsider was made, followed by a vote that that motion do lie upon the table.

Mr. BELL. If the House had adhered, it is not to record.

us down by-and-bye and have a committee upon every

parate amendment.

Mr. DAVIS. The whole subject will be open to the

econd committee.

Mr. BELL. Of course, I say so; and I think we ought Mr. BELL. Of course, I say so; and I think we ought coeding. I have never heard of a proposition of that kind before. I think there is no precedent for it; but I do not care much about precedents when we can effect anything practical and sensible in the proceedings of the two houses. I do not say that there is a great deal in forms; but still, upon a question of so much delicacy as the present, there is something in observing proper forms. If I understand the question correctly, the House have not taken as extreme a measure as they might.

They have not adhered to their disagreement to the amend-

so the present, there is something in observing proper forms. If I understand the question correctly, the House have not taken as extreme a measure as they might. They have not athered to their disagreement to the sendent ments of the Senate, but they have disagreed to the report of the committee of conference. They neither adhered nor insisted upon their disagreement to the Senate samendments. I do not find, either in the first or the second message from the House, that they have insisted or reinsisted. Their course has been a mere rejection of the report of the committee of conference; whereas they might have voted an adherence, if they thought proper to make a point with the Senate, and not to have another conference, when of course no reconcilation or agreement could be had. They might at once have adhered and said, "You must come to us, or this bill shall fail." If the House of Representatives had taken this latter step, I should have said there was but one course left to the Senate, and that would be to adhere to their amendments ought to refuse a second conference. Regularly the bill and amendments ought to the Senate it of the Senate, and the Senate. If it is a question of dignity, I beg leave to say that I do not think we shall add to our dignity by attempting to override or trample upon the House; nor do I think that, by yielding to their demands, we shall degrade or lessen ourselves either in their or in our own estimation. As it is a question of form, I beg leave to say that I do not think we shall add to our dignity I beg leave to say that I do not think we shall add to our dignity I beg leave to say that I do not think we shall add to our dignity I beg leave to say that I do not think we shall add to our dignity I beg leave to say that I do not think we shall add to our dignity I beg leave to say that I do not think we shall add to our dignity I beg leave to say that I do not think we shall add to our dignity I beg leave to say that I do not think we shall add to our dignity I beg leave to say tha ne, "I am not very particular about "I." But said the judge, "I it is not a matter of very great importance in itself, but it is a question of form." "I will then," said General Allen, "comply with the request." With that he pulled off his epaulets, cut off his military buttons, and said he, "I submit; but forms were made for fools."

Mr. WALKER. Mr. President, it I understand this

saked a second conference, which is a moderate and mild course of proceedings. So far as their proceedings of which we have been an formed indicate, there is no intention to show any disrepect to the Senate. If they had adhered, then it would have been due on the part of the Senate also to adhere, because such adhered at a stage of the proceedings on the part of the House would, according to all parliamentary usage, be discourtetous.

Mr. COOPER. The senator will allow me to ask him a question. Have not the House aircady in effect adhered. Have they not sent as this message asking a conference, as a means by which to procure further concessions from us?

Mr. COOPER. If the not see how any one can understand it in any other light.

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Mr. COOPER is the proceeding the proceeding the processions from the processions from the part of the House has been merely to disgrete the regions of the committee of conference. Now, it was the processions from their disagreement to our amendments. Suppose they cannot to the House has been merely to disgrete to the regions will be on insisting upon their disagreement, they could re-first the processions from their disagreement to our amendments. Suppose they cannot the thouse to have only a such proceedings the processions from their disagreement to our amendments. If is other in the first instance, and sak a conference is discourteous at the close of the House is always the properties of the House of the proceeding the procession of t

"When either house, e.g., the House of Commons, send bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments the regular progression in this case is, that the Common linguise to the amendment; the Lords insist on it; the effect what the House did. When the committee reported, a motion was made to adhere, and that motion was carried; and then a motion to reconsider was made, followed by a vote that that motion do lie upon the table.

Mr. BELL. If the House had adhered, it is not reported to us. No such vote appears here, according to their message.

Mr. COOPER. That is the case, as I have been informed.

Mr. BELL. If that be so, it puts the whole question in a different attitude.

Mr. COOPER. Certainly it does.

Mr. RUSK. That is what I understand, and I should not have made the motion if I did not so understand it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If that be the fact, the message will show it.

ments. The House took up the amendments, agreed to a large portion of them, and disagreed to another portion. They transmitted the bill-back to us, with a message stating what they had done. Then when we had the papers we insisted upon our amendments which had been disagreed to by the House.

Mr. SMITH. The honorable senator will permit me to state that the papers are not here. They are in the House.

Mr. BELL. I shall come to that presently; honorable senators are anticipating me. Then we sent the papers to the House and asked for a conference. That was the first step. Now, if any gentleman can correct me in this, I beg that he will do so. We sent a message to the House.

I to express his suprise that I had assumed the position that the motion made by the honorable senator from that the notion for considered me as one of the most conservative members of the Sonate. In the supposition, I think that the honorable senator was right. I am, I consider my self to be one of the most conservative members of this body, and one of the most conservative citizens of this thought the surprise which the honorable senator expressed, as a deduction or consequence from that supposition, was entirely misplaced. I have no notion that it is to present the papers of the Sonate which we hold as the representatives of the position which we hold as the representatives of the States of this Union. On the contrary, I believe that if had assumed the position that the motion made by the honorable senator from that the motion made by the honorable senator from that the motion made by the honorable senator from that the motion made by the honorable senator from that the motion made by the honorable senator from that the motion made by the honorable senator from the treatment of the constant it has the motion that the motion made by the honorable senator was right. I am, I consider my self to be one of the most conservative members of this body, and one of the most conservative members of the Senator was right. I am, I consider my self to b Singles of this Union. On the contrary, I believe that if this government is to be maintained upon the principles of the constitution, with its powers distributed between the co-ordinate departments, it is indispensably necessary, and it is the part of true conservation. To maintain untouched and unimpaired every principle, every authority, and every right which belongs to each of those separate branches or departments. Now, let us revert for a moment to what is the true question before the Senate. Honorable senators have said that it is nothing but the ordinary case of the House declining to accept the report of a committee of conference, and asking for a further committee. That, sir, in my judgment, is an entire mistake. What do we understand has been the action of the House of Representatives. They refused to agree to the report of Representatives. They refused to agree to the report of the committee of conference; but that is not all. A reconsideration of that vote was moved, and by a vote of the House that motion to reconsider was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. ADAMS. I would ask the honorable senator

can we officially notice anything done by the other House which is not communicated to us by message? Is not Mr. BADGER. I would refer the honorable senator or

Mr. BADGER. I would refer the honorable senator on that subject, to the honorable senator from Indiana, [Mr. PETTIT,] and the remarks which he made upon the subject of forms. [Laughter.] I am not speaking of what we are to notice in the proceedings of the Senate, or on the records of the Senate. I am speaking of what we are to look at as regulating our proper course upon this occasion. Upon that subject it is evident that every man must notice what are the known and undoubted facts of the case, whether they appear on the message which the House has sent us or not. What is the result of that proceeding in the House? They have by their own voluntary conduct, disabled themselves, without a vote of two-thirds, from retracting the resolution by which they refused to agree to the report of the committee of conference. Why was that done—they knew that it must be known to us—but for the purpose of advising us that they had put us in a straight or difficulty out of which we had no means of escape except by assenting to such they had put us in a straight or dinicuty out of which we had no means of escape except by assenting to such further course of proceeding as they should think proper to dictate. They have taken very good care, though they did not send it here in the message, that the individual members of this body should be fully apprized of the members of this body should be fully apprized of the dangerous predicament in which we are placed. I consider that, in effect, as asking for another committee of conterence, accompanied by a threat that if we do not agree to it, the House will take no further proceeding upon the matter. Therefore, upon that ground, in the first place, I am for keeping them to their true position, and saying that we will decline any further conference, and leave them to disentangle this didiculty, and cut or unite this knot which is of their own tying, and not of ours. ours.
Honorable gentlemen here have said that perhaps these

Honorable gentlemen here have said that perhaps these difficulties have arisen because matters have been put in an appropriation bill which are not proper to it. I wish to be informed how gentlemen undertake to determine what in the nature of things is proper or improper to an appropriation bill. The House of Representatives originate an appropriation bill. They have their own rules as to what shall go into it; to which, however, in practice, I believe they are not in the habit of very carefully adhering. They send that bill to us with what they choose to insert in it. We have no joint rule of the two houses regulating what must be inserted in a general appropriation insert in it. We have no joint rule of the two houses reg-ulating what must be inserted in a general appropriation bill; and what is the consequence? Each house must decide for itself. Then it is perfectly idle, in my judg-ment, not using that term in any disrespectful sense towards any one who has used the argument—to talk about what is appropriate to an appropriation bill. As far as the joint rules of the two houses are concerned, anything is appropriate which either we or the house may choose to put into it. Then what does the appro-priation bill consist of? It is made up of miscellaneous items and propositions sent to us from the House of Rep-resentatives; and when we agree to what is sent by the House, with certain amendments which we put to it, does that involve an absolute agreement to a single word in House, with certain amendments which we put to it, does that involve an absolute agreement to a single word in the bill as it came to us from the House of Representatives? Surely it does not. We agree to what? Do we agree to a single clause or provision of the bill absolutely? Not at all. Do we pass the bill, or any one clause of it, absolutely? Not at all; but we pass the bill—how? With amendments. We give our consent to the bill conditionally—provided that those amendments

bill—now? With amendments. We give our consent to the bill conditionally—provided that those amendments which we make are put to it.

What right, then, has the House of Representatives to tell us you have deviated in the amendments which you have put into the bill from the rules which we prescribe to ourselves as to what we will put into the bill. We have just as much right by our rules to regulate the House of Representatives as to what they shall put into an appropriation bill, as they can have to regulate us upon this subject. Then how does it happen that in the threatening attitude which the House has thought proper to assume towards us, we are bound to do anything more than respectfully to decline to enter into any further conference? Am I for treating the House with any disrespect? Far from it. Is it any disrespect to decline civily what is asked from us? If so, then it would follow that when the House of Representatives ask us for a conference we are bound to grant it; then it is no asking, it is no request, but a command, and I do not acknowledge it. The House, in respectful terms I admit, has asked us for a further conference. Where is the disrespect if we in

of this session—and I believe at the close of every ses-sion since I have been a member of the Senate, or cer-tainly for the last two or three years—all the appropria-tion bills. My honorable friend from Maryland, [Mr. Prance,] who has been a member, and a most efficient member, of the Committee on Finance ever since I have een in the Senate, knows that the Committee on F peen in the Senate, knows that the Committee on Finance have had scarcely time to examine those bills; and they are sometimes obliged, as they have been at this session, to report a bill which they believed needed amendment, and to leave it without amendment on account of the want of time to consider it. The Senate amend these bills and send them to the House; the House amend these onlists and send them to be Prouse; the Prouse disagrees to some of our amendments; a conference is pro-posed, and the committee is granted. That committee meet and agree upon certain terms of mutual concession and compromise between the two houses. Now, I ask, when has the Senate refused to contur in such a proceeding for peace and saving the appropriation bills? tance has ever occurred, I believe-certainly none since

Me CONFERIOR. Certainly if does.

Me CONFERIOR. Certainly if does.

Me RUSK. That is what I understand, and I should like the first the account of the confirmation of the account of the

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY MORNING. APRIL 3, 1852.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

COLLECTORS. Daniel S. Dickinson, district of New York, New York ice Hugh Maxwell, removed.

Charles Brown, district of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania ice Wm. D. Lewis, removed.

Edward T. Hillyer, district of Newark, New Jersey rice Frederick S. Thomas, removed. William E. Bowen, district of Bridgetown, New Jer-

ey, vice Ephraim Buck, removed. Alexander Somerville, district of Saluria, Texas, vice Levi Jones, removed.

SURVEYORS.

John Cochran, district of New York, New York, vice Zebedee Ring, whose commission has expired. Isaac W. Mickle, at Camden, New Jersey, vice Philip Gray, removed.

NAVAL OFFICERS. Heman J. Redfield, district of New York, New York, ice David A. Bokee, removed. Nathaniel B. Eldred, district of Philadelphia, Pennsylania, vice Peter E. Ellmaker, removed.

Miguel Antonio Otero, to be attorney of the United States for the district of New Mexico, in place of E. P. West, resigned.

ATTORNEYS.

George F. Shepley, to be attorney of the United States or the district of Maine, in place of Thomas A. Deblois emoved. Lucius B. Peck, to be attorney of the United States for

he district of Vermont, in place of Abel Underwood, re-Nathaniel S. Price, to be attorney of the United State or the northern district of Mississippi, in place of Wood-

on L. Ligon, removed. Samuel W. Inge, to be attorney of the United States Benham, removed.

William M. Addison, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Maryland, in place of Z. Colins Lee, removed.

emoved.

Charles Change to be marshal of the United States for he district of Vermont, in place of John Pettes, whose commission has expired.

John W. Watkins, to be marshal of the United States or the district of Maryland, in place of Thomas H. Kent. emoved.

Territory of Minnesota, in place of Alexander Ramsay, removed.

John A. Dix, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, in the State of New York, in place of L. Bradish, removed. Lewis A. Birdsall, to be superir tendent of the branch

of the mint of the United States in California.

Robert Ewing, of Pennsylvania, to be treasurer of

resigned.

that the Secretary of the Treasury has heretofore asumed authority to employ what are called "secret inspectors of the customs," and to compensate them, withceruing from the revenue in the hands of collectors. But it is not so well known to the public how much jobing and waste of the public money has taken place under this name of sucret service in the collection of the evenue. Indeed, the enormities of Galphinism and Garnerism which have signalized the last four years have

same period, into the shade. business of importation, and no way qualified by their residence or pursuits in life to render any efficient aid in the protection of the revenue. Even with the most judicious selection of sgents, the benefit to the revenue must be extremely doubtful, because a single discovery of importance would be likely at once to unmask the inspector; and thus, in order to earn the money he receives, the agent must necessarily do acts which, of themselves, by revealing his agency, tend to disable him for any further useful service.

But of the policy of these appointments, or even of the to speak. Upon these points we may have something to numerous and brilliant auditory. say bereafter. Our object now is only to state that this proper or justifiable, has at once terminated all such emure of the Secretary of the Treasury the public will recognies a vigorous comprencement of a much-needed reform.

United States and Prussian Closed Mail By existing regulations in Prassia, letters received from he United States, exceeding in weight three and a half Gardner, of this city, for a copy of a dictionary compile ounces, and which contain articles other than written matter, or coined money, cannot be treated as mail matter, and it is requested that packets of this description be served in the army of the United States, from the inaugu withheld from the United States and Prussian closed mail. The despatch post offices at New York and Boston are in- January, 1853, with every commission of each, including structed to take note of and be governed by these regulations accordingly.

in the first district of Kentucky. The rumor to the con- officer has been killed or wounded, and the special words trary is unfounded. Of the re-election of the distin- of every brevet commission. Colonel Gardner has been guished ex-Speaker there is no doubt. He will probably engaged four years on this work, which must have no have no opponent.

We copy from the Republic of yesterday the following notice of one of the cases which were investigated and reported on by the Senate's committee on fraud's, &c The committee, it will be seen, acquit Mr. Walker of the charge of having misrepresented his services in procuring the passage of an amendment to the naval appropriation bill, adopted by the first session of the last Congress, giving extra pay to officers and seamen who had served on the Pacific coast. It has been known to the whole country for some years

past, that the prosecution of claims before the departments and before Congress, and the procurement of the passage of laws to subserve private interests, is a profession followed by many persons residing in Washington and elsewhere. The delay necessarily attending the transaction of public business in Washington, and the prevailing ignorance of the rules and regulations to be observed, make the aid of counsel absolutely necessary in many instances; and it would be a violent presumption to suppose that just claims to be acted on by Congress can be safely left to that body, without being urged or cared for further than by presenting a memorial and filing evidence to sustain sions, yet we believe the book will be found useful for them. But while we say this, it is impossible even for a the purposes of reference. (For sale by Taylor & casual observer in Washington during a session of Congress not to perceive that the agency business has been carried of late years far beyond all legitimate bounds, or the northern district of California, in place of Calhoun and that combinations are formed not only to carry through unjust claims, but to defeat meritorious applications for relief, unless heavy fees are paid to agents and lobby members, or are encumbered with other projects which cannot stand on their own merits :

" Some months ago it was alleged by Mr. Hale in the Sen lins Lee, removed.

Wesley Jones, to be marshal of the United States for the district of North Carolina, in place of George Little. der the 'false pretence' that he had procured the passage of the clauses in the appropriation bill granting to certain of their number extra pay. It was understood at the time that Mr. J. Keox Walker, formerly of this city, and now of Memphis, Tennessee, was the party referred to; and the Memphis, Tennessee, was the party referred to; and the subject was referred to the select committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into alleged Irauds and abuses, and we now append so much of their report as relates to this particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the

the Senate to logalie hat seleged frauds and abuses, and for the district of Maryland, in place of Thomas H. Kent for the district of Maryland, in place of Thomas H. Kent for the district of Maryland, in place of Thomas H. Kent for the district of Maryland, in place of Thomas H. Kent for the district of Maryland and the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the particular charge. It will be seen that the statement of the committee, came before it, and desired to be sworn as witness, in order to make a witness, in order

as something considered by him entirely proper in itself, that it had been his regular professional employment for years past, of which public notice had been given in all the newspapers of Washington city, to proceed claims before Congress and the departments."

Water for the City.

We mentioned yesterday that a bill was introduced in the Maryland legislature, on the 18th of February, incorporating a company to supply water to Washington the mint at Philadelphia, in place of Edward C. Dale, have since been informed that the proposed company but in the critical and philosophical remarks, which be resigned. Reduction of the Expenditures ment in Congress during the late session having the same ble. His views of Puritanism are such as are popula Most of our readers may be aware that there has been object in view. A sketch of the proceedings of the Ma. secret service fund in the treasury, as well as in ryland legislature now before us states that, on the 24th other departments of the government; or, in other words, of March, a message was received from the governor, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War of the United States relative to the introduction, of a supply of water into this city. On the 30th a bill was respectors of the customs," and to compensate them, without specific appropriation from Congress, out of moneys ported in consequence of that communication, giving the he attempts, in the person of Rev. John Newton, and in consent of the State to such a pian passing within its ju- "the Low Church party," to villify. With a most absure risdiction as the President of the United States might de- ignorance and thickheadedness, he charges the long con cide on. This correspondence and subsequent action grows out of the appropriation made by the last Con"gloomy mysticism of the Low Church party," and upon
the "narrow inquisitorial spirit of Newton;" while, as gress in view of the survey and report of Lieut. Meigs. is now known to all the world, the truth is, that Cow which we mentioned particularly when they were pubhad a tendency to throw minor malpractices, during the lished, some time ago. The appropriation is not sufficient, sustained in its equal poise for so many years, chiefly by ame period, into the shade.

and was not intended to be so; but it will suffice for a the doctrines and consolations which the author say.

This form of expenditure, hidden, as it is, from the beginning, and be followed, doubtless, by others when aggravated his condition. We are aware that for half public eye, is of all others the most liable to abuse. This required as the work progresses. The bill granting the century the public ear has been abused on this subject; but may be readily inferred from a list of the names of the consent of the Maryland legislature has not been finally may be readily inferred from a list of the names of the consent of the Maryland legislature has not been finally for repeating an ignorant calumny since the publication men employed upon such service. In very many cases acted on as yet, but there is no reason to apprehend any of Grimshaw's Life and Writings of Cowper, which they are persons of no knowledge or experience in the but a favorable response to an application so reasonable.

Paul Julien's Concert.

already achieved a very high rank among the most eminent masters of his art. He will be assisted on Monday by several artists of well-known talent, and we have no But, from the narrow compass allotted to it, the writer kind of persons employed, it is not our present purpose doubt that his concert will attract and highly gratify a

New ARTICLE OF HEMP.-The New Orleans mode of taking money from the treasury is, for the present at least, at an end. Mr. Guthrie, in hunting out the various of the okra, or "gumbo" plant, through a patented proirregular channels, with their several pretexts, through which the public funds have been allowed to pass, has merit of this hemp consists in the cheapness of its cul-discovered this amongst others; and not regarding it as ture; the abundance of the raw material; the quickness with which it grows, giving, they understand, three cropproper or justifiable, has at once terminated all such employments. Some of these appear to have been limited in point of time. Of ners in their terms are unlimited. But all alike have now been swept away. In this measure of the Secretary of the Treasury the public will recognize the secretary of the Treasury the public will recognize the secretary of the Treasury the public will recognize the secretary of the

A Useful Publication

We are indebted to the courtesy of Colonel Charles K by him, containing the names of all the officers who have been commissioned, or who have been appointed, ration of Gen. Washington in 1789, to the first of the distinguished officers of the volunteers and militia who served in any campaign or conflict with an enemy and of the navy and marine corps who have served with The Hon. Linn Boyd is again a candidate for Congress the land forces, indicating the battle in which every suc quired great industry and research to procure the neces sary materials. He has furnished a book which has long been needed, and we trust that he will meet that enco agement which he so richly deserves.

Literary Notices

Essays on the Progress of Nattons in Civilization, Productive Industry, Wealth, and Population. Histrated by Statistics of Mining, Agriculture, Manufactures, Conmerce, Coin, Banking, Internal Improvements, Emignition, and Population. By Ezra C. Skaman, New York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 1852. Svo., pp. 631. Political economy has received, in the volume before

us, another addition to its numerous treatises. The au-thor, in his preface, says: "The object has been to inquire into the causes and principal elements of individual and national progress, and the institutions which tend a promote it, as well as those which have a contrary tendency." In this inquiry he has accumulated a rag amount of statistical and general information, relating a every topic which can by possibility be embraced in the subjects of discussion. The chief value of the work consists in its collection of facts and statistics. The style is heavy and careless, and unrelieved by any of the grace of rhetoric; and the reader is oppressed with the great range of the discussion, and by the mountains of fact and figures introduced into the argument. Although we are not prepared to endorse all its concis

Outlines of Astronomy. By Sir John F. W. Hersour, B.

&c., &c.; a new edition, with numerous plates and wood-cuts. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea 1832, Svo., pp. 557. (For sale by F. Taylon.)

Although this work is not meant to be a mere narra tion of astronomical knowledge, yet the statements and arguments are conducted with such vivacity of language and such vivid and natural illustrations and analogies, a to enable every well-educated person, though not a scholar in the university sense, to follow the author with in-creasing interest and profit. The student who means to begin the study of astronomy will be enabled by means plished astronomer of our age, for reference not only, but also for literary entertainment. The whole system of ar-tronomical science is here presented, together with in processes and results, and such additions and alternion have been made in this edition as bring it up to the pres ent state of astronomical discovery.

The Law of Commandatory and Limited Partnershy in the United States By Francis J. Thochar, of the bar of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: James Kay, jun, & Brother. 1853. The important character of this treatise will be better

appreciated when we reflect that it is the first attempt ever made in America to bring together the law on the subject, and that only one other treatise devoted exclusively to this topic exists in all the world besides, a though it is treated in a limited extent by several author though it is treated in a limited extent by several authors on elementary law in connexion with kindred subjects—as, for instance, by Story in his book on Pathership, and Kent in his Commentaries on American Law. The increasing use of the system of limited parnership in commercial transactions makes this work of great present value, both to the lawyer and the merchant; the latter of whom will find therein a safe and opportune guide for conducting him safely through the (to him)
terra incognita of the law of limited and special partnership. Besides the value of this treatise as a compendium of the statute laws of several of the States, and a commentary thereon, it has an additional recommanda tion, ecarcely inferior to the former, in its laying open to commercial classes the valuable system of commanda-tory partnership, which is working such vast benefits in Holland, Belgium, and France. If the system shall be transpianted on our own shores, the learned and accom-plished author will be well repaid for his efforts in the good he will have done to his country, in the increased computtness and steadiness, and the broader range that

will thereby be given to commercial enterprise.

Several adjudicated cases of established authority, to this subject, and also many valuable forms and prece dents, are included in the appendix.

This important work will be found at the bookstore

Professor of English Literature in the Imperial Actan-der Lyceum of St. Petersburgh. A new American edition; with a sketch of American literature by Hanny T. Tucs-raman, author of "Characteristics of Literature," etc. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea. 1832. 8vo., pp. 439. There is a great deal of merit in this work. Its plan and execution develop a considerable acquaintance with and Georgetown from some point on the Potomac. We guide in the historical and biographical part of his task British literature, and the author is a true and valuable

amongst the most ignorant and or such views, it is not aristocracy, and of course, holding such views, it is not aristocracy, and that he could correctly describe Milton't character, or even that he could understand the spirit of his unequalled writings. In the case of Cowper, the author makes a still broader

tinuance of Cowper's melancholy condition upon the no author on English literature has any longer an excus sets at rest forever all questions concerning the nature of

the malady which afflicted that charming poet.

Apart from these and similar errors and prejudices, the

The sketch of American letters, by Mr. Tuckerman has not been able to do justice to himself or his subject He has aimed only at giving an extended catalogue of American authors, and in doing this he has rendered a good service to the American public. We believe a larger and more extensive work on this subject would be well received.

For sale by Franck Taylor.

The complete Works of Samuel Tay'or Co'eridge, Vol. 1

New York: HARPERS. 1853. Svo pp. 438.
We can do no more now than merely to announce this oblication, waiting for a day of greater leisure to pubhish a more extended notice of so meritorious an enter-prise. This volume is the first of seven, lo which the publishers propose to include all the works of this distinpublishers propose to include all the works of this distinguished philosopher and poet. Some of them have never